Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,127. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 13. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

MONTROSE RACES, 1799.

TO be Run for, over the Course of MONTROSE, on TUESDAY, 20th August, a Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, the best of three four mile heats, for

Three year olds carrying a feather		Five year olds -	8st. 5lb.
		Six - -	8 12
Four - -	7st. 6lb.	Aged - -	9 1

Same day a Match between Mr Maule's brown filly, (Sandglass, by Scorpion, out of Mr Robert's dam) four years old, carrying 7st. 8lb. against Mr Hunter's colt O'Connor, 7st. 10lb. four miles, fifty guineas each, p. p.

WEDNESDAY, 21st,

A Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, given by the Hon. William Maule, the best of three four mile heats, for

Three year olds carrying	6st. 0lb.	Five year olds -	8st. 12lb.
		Six - -	9 5
Four - -	8 0	Aged - -	9 7

THURSDAY, 22d,

A Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, the best of three four mile heats, for

Three year olds carrying a feather		Five year olds -	8st. 7lb.
		Six - -	9 0
Four - -	7st. 7lb.	Aged - -	9 3

FRIDAY, 23d,

The LADIES Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, with FIFTY POUNDS added from a Race not determined last year, heats twice round the course; each round extending to one mile and 626 yards, for

Three year olds carrying	6st. 10lb.	Five year olds -	8st. 12lb.
		Six - -	9 3
Four - -	8 0lb.	Aged - -	9 5

Mares and geldings allowed 2 lib.; the winner of one 50l. this year to carry 3 lib. of two or more 5 lib.; (matches and sweepstakes excepted) and of a King's 100l. 7 lib. extra weight.

The horses, &c. to be shewn and entered at the Town-clerk's office in Montrose on Monday the 19th of August, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, when the proper certificates must be produced. Each horse, &c. to pay two guineas entrance for each of the three first days, and three guineas for the last, with five shillings to the Clerk of the course. All disputes to be decided by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint, and such decision to be final.

The horses to start precisely at one o'clock.—Ordinaries and Assemblies as usual.

Colonel FOTHRINGHAM of Pourie,
DAVID CARNEGIE, Esq. of Craigo,
THOMAS GILLIES, Esq. of Balmaquean.
ROBERT FLETCHER, Esq. of Balinshoe, } Stewards.

ARGYLESHIRE.

THE Commissioners of Supply for Argyleshire are requested to meet at Inveraray on the 22d of June instant, for the purpose of appointing Assessors of Taxes for the County.

By order of the Convener,
LACH. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

Inveraray, 7th June 1799.

AT DORNOCH, the 21st Day of May 1799.

IN a Meeting of the Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Sutherland, held here this day, in consequence of advertisements from their Convener in the Edinburgh papers, to meet here this day, to consider of the importance and utility, as well as of the most effectual means of raising a County Regiment of the Line, to be commanded by Major General Wemyss, and to be called "The Loyal Sutherland Highlanders"—The Meeting having made choice of Robert Bruce Æneas MacLeod, Esq. of Cadboll, to be their Preses, they unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

1st. That the raising of such Regiment in the present circumstances of the Empire is highly honourable and interesting to the County in general, and that they will forward the measure by every proper means in their power.

2d. That to encourage recruiting for said Regiment, TWO GUINEAS (over and above the bounty allowed by Government) shall be given to every soldier discharged from the late Second Fencible Regiment, and to every Sutherland man, who is, or may be discharged from any other corps. As also, ONE GUINEA of additional bounty to every new recruit, being a Sutherland man, who shall enlist in the said corps.

3d. That as a further encouragement to such as will speedily come forward to complete the County Regiment. They will take every opportunity of accommodating the parents and relations of such men, with the most comfortable situations in their different properties and possessions, in preference to the connections of those who shall keep back from this, or enlist in any other corps, till the County Regiment is complete.

4th. That when the Regiment is reduced and the soldiers return to their families and friends; it will be the study of the Gentlemen of the County to make their retirement as comfortable to them as lie in their power in preference to all others.

And lastly. The Meeting direct that these their resolutions be signed at their sight by their said Preses; and that they be immediately advertised in the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers.

R. B. ÆNEAS MACLEOD, Preses.

AUCTION OF IRONMONGERY AND HARDWARE GOODS,

Which will begin to be Sold by auction, on Monday, 17th June 1799, (and to continue daily till all is sold off) in Ross's Sale Room, entry to the King's Arms Tavern, High Street, Edinburgh.

THE Whole STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late Mr James Mackell, Ironmonger in Edinburgh, consisting of a Choice and New Assortment of Articles in that line, all commissioned from England since Whitsunday 1798.

Dealers in Ironmongery, tradesmen, and others, will find it their interest to attend this sale.

Each day's sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon, and continue till four afternoon.

Catalogues of the Goods to be had at the shop of Robert Ross, Bookseller, Lawn Market.

ROUP OF FURNITURE, &c.

AT QUEENSFERRY.

There will be SOLD by auction, within the Dwelling-house of the late Robert Ponton, Merchant, Queensferry, on Tuesday the 18th June 1799, to commence at ten o'clock forenoon,

THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, a Down Bed, Bed and Table Linens, Silver Plate, &c. which belonged to Mr Ponton.

WM. ROBERTSON, Auctioneer.

The HOUSE, with the Gardens belonging thereto, will be let to the term of Martinmas next. It is well adapted for bathing Quarters. Many persons of distinction have had possession of it for that purpose. In the mean time offers for a sale of the property will be received by R. Dick, writer, Edinburgh, who has the title deeds, and will inform as to other particulars.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the UNION SHIPPING COMPANY of BERWICK and LEITH, request of such persons as shipped Goods on board the SPRIGHTLY PACKET, TAYLOR, Master, on the 27th ult. at Leith for London, to transmit Duplicates of Invoices, with Affidavits thereto, to MENZIES and ANDERSON, Edinburgh, that the salvage upon the vessel and cargo may be ascertained, and every dispatch given in forwarding the Goods to London.

LEITH, JUNE 10. 1799.

FOR KINGSTON AND ST THOMAS IN THE EAST, JAMAICA,

THE FORTUNE, —— Master,

Will be ready to receive goods on board here by the 1st June, and clear to sail by the 20th of that month.

The Fortune is a new ship of 300 tons, copper-fastened and sheathed; will take the benefit of any convoy that may be going for the West Indies from Cork or the English Channel, at the time she is clear; and if no such convoy is then going, will be armed and manned to the extent that will procure a licence, with or without letter of marque, and will proceed with any other armed vessel or vessels that may be then sailing from Cork for the West Indies. For freight or passage, apply to

WALTER RITCHIE & CO.

Greenock, 4th May 1799.

LIGHT BREAD.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, June 11. 1799.

THE Magistrates having lately examined the WEIGHT of BREAD in the different Shops of the Bakers of Edinburgh and neighbourhood, consider it of consequence to acquaint the Public, That most of it was found correct with the Table of Assize. The deficiencies, in general, were so very trifling as to be altogether overlooked. In some instances, however, very considerable deficiencies were discovered. The fine imposed on these defaulters was mitigated, in the hopes that they were blameable more from inadvertency than intention.

The Magistrates, however, think it incumbent on them to intimate, that in justice to the Public, and to vindicate the character of those Bakers who act in this respect with integrity and attention, they are determined in future to publish the names of those who shall be found guilty of baking and vending light bread.

INCOME ACT.

Office of Commercial Commissioners for the City of Edinburgh and its Liberties.

THE Commercial Commissioners appointed by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the city of Edinburgh and its liberties, in virtue of the act passed in the present Session of Parliament, imposing certain duties upon income, having appointed WILLIAM INGLIS, Esq. as their Secretary, will be ready to receive statements of Income at their Office in the North East Corner of the ROYAL EXCHANGE, on Tuesday the 28th inst. between the hours of twelve and four, and every lawful day thereafter till further notice, from such persons as are engaged in Trade and Manufacture (within the said City and Liberties, or within the County of Edinburgh, as the Act directs), or from any Trading Body Politic or Corporate, Company, Fraternity, or Society of Persons, whether Corporate or not Corporate, within the limits foresaid, who may be desirous, in terms of the statute, to be assessed by the said Commerical Commissioners.

Such Persons or Public Bodies, &c. who incline to take this mode of assessment, are required by the Act to signify their intention to their respective Assessors, agreeably to the form of the Notice, No. 15. to be delivered from the Tax Office, within fourteen days after service thereof, and within the same space to deliver to the Commercial Commissioners or to their Secretary, sealed statements of their respective Incomes.

JAMES EYRE.
DAD. PATERSON.
WALTER WOOD.
DAVID RAMSAY.
BARCLAY FYFE.
ANDREW CASSELS.

Edin. 20th May 1799.

NOTA.—*It may be proper to mention, that the Chamberlains, Treasurers, Clerks, or other Public Officers of all Corporations, Companies, or Societies, are especially required by the Act, to attend to the General Notices affixed on the Church doors, within 28 days of such intimation.*

WILLIAM INGLIS, Sec.

7th June, 1799.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

STAMP-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 1st JUNE 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, That ARMORIAL BEARING CERTIFICATES, commencing the 25th of June 1799, and ending the 24th of June 1800, will be given out at this, and all the other Stamp-Offices in Scotland appointed for issuing Hair-Powder Certificates, until Tuesday the 25th June inst. inclusive, *upon payment of the respective duties only, viz.*

L. 2 : 2s. By every person keeping a Coach, or other Carriage, upon which any duty under the management of the Commissioners for the affairs of Taxes is chargeable, and on which any Armorial Bearing or Ensign shall be painted, marked, or affixed.

L. 1 : 1s. By any person not keeping any Coach, or other Carriage, who shall be charged to the duties on inhabited Houses, or on Houses, Windows, or Lights by any act or acts of Parliament.

10s : 6d. By any person not keeping any such Coach, or other Carriage, not being charged to the duties on Inhabited Houses, or on Houses, Windows, or Lights.

Forms of entry will be delivered out *gratis* at the different Stamp-Offices, or filled up there, and certificates granted in terms of the act of Parliament, to all persons applying for the same, for payment of the said respective duties of 2l. 2s. 1l. 1s. and 10s. 6d. as the case may require.

Every person liable in the duty, and neglecting to take out the certificate after 25th June, incur a penalty of TWENTY POUNDS.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Head Distributor and Collector, North Britain.

N. B.—Alphabetical Lists will be regularly made up, and lie open at the Stamp-Office for the inspection of all persons desiring the same.

ARREARS OF OTHER STAMP DUTIES.

Every person in arrear of *Hair Powder Certificates, Hat, Medicine, Perfumery,* and *Attorney Licenses*, are again cautioned immediately to renew the same, otherwise prosecutions will be commenced for payment of the Statutory Penalties.

CORNS CURED.

THOSE afflicted with CORNS in the Feet, &c. are respectfully acquainted, That the venders under mentioned have just now got to hand a large supply of GARDNER'S CELEBRATED CORN OIL, which will effectually eradicate those troublesome excrescences to which thousands are so much subject. It gives the patient ease from the most excruciating pain in a few hours after the first application. Persons who have been almost crippled for many years, have experienced a perfect cure in three, five, eight, and others in twelve days, according to the obduracy of the Corns.—It is worthy of remarking, that this Medicine, when properly and duly persevered in, has never been found to fail in performing a cure; and is so mild in its composition, that every description of people may use it in all seasons of the year, and in every climate.

Gardner's Celebrated Corn Oil is sold by

J. BAXTER, *Italian Warehouse*, } Edinburgh;
W. MUDIE, and R. DEMPSTER, }

Angus M'Donald, J. Menons, M. Gardner, Glasgow; R. Walker, Falkirk; W. Dick, Dundee; Johnston & Bisset, Perth; Thomas and George Palmer, Kelso; Mrs Air and Son, Coldstream; W. Mitchel, Kilmarnock; and by the most respectable patent medicine venders in Britain.

SALE OF SHAW PARK ADJOURNED.

THE SALE of the ESTATE of SHAW PARK, which was to have taken place on the 18th current, is, at the desire of persons intending to purchase, ADJOURNED to a future day, of which timeous notice will be given, if not previously sold by private bargain.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
JA. WATSON Master—and
KELSO PACKET,
ROBERT MOOR Master,

Will take in goods, the former till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday, at noon; and the latter till Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Co.'s Office, Leith, June 13. 1799.

TO BE SOLD

By public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of June curt. betwixt the hours of 12 and one afternoon,

THE SMACK
BELLMONT CASTLE,

Presently lying in the harbour of Greenock, measuring per Register 73 tons, sails fast and well found. She was built at Perth, and all oak.

The inventory and articles of roup to be seen in; the hands of Patrick Russel, W. S. Argyle Square, and a copy of both will be seen by applying to Hugh Crawford, writer in Greenock.

—LOST—

On the 11th curt. at Edinburgh,

A Small Black Tanned TERRIER.—Whoever will bring it to Mr HUNTER'S Tavern, at the Exchange, will be rewarded. Not to be repeated.

HIDES.

To be SOLD by public auction, for behoof of Underwriters, at Walker, Thomson, and Co's, Leith, on Tuesday the 25th curt. at 12 o'clock,

ABOUT 470 Buenos Ayres HIDES, saved from the wreck of the ship Edinburgh Packet, Captain M'Lauchlan, from New York.

The Goods, (of which a considerable part are sound) are to be viewed at any time previous to the day of sale.

Leith, 13th June 1799.

THE NORTHERN ROYAL MAIL STAR,

Betwixt ABERDEEN and INVERNESS, by Banff, &c.

Guarded and Well Lighted,

To commence running some time in July,

WILL set out from W. GORDON'S New Inn, Aberdeen, every day, at 7 o'clock morning, and arrive at Inverness next morning about six; and from A. FRASER'S Hotel, Inverness, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, and arrive at Aberdeen next forenoon about 11.

This Carriage contains three Passengers at the rate of 5d. per mile, or 50s. for the whole distance, each, with an allowance of 16 lib. luggage.

Good convenience for Boxes, Parcels, &c. which will be regularly entered and delivered on arrival. Carriage of Goods and Passengers over-luggage, 3d. per lb. the whole way, and in proportion for any intermediate distance.

Those who send goods must observe to pack them sufficiently to undergo the friction of the carriage; for the proprietors of the Star will not be accountable for any damages whatever, neither will they be answerable for Parcels, &c. lost or abstracted to a larger amount than Five Pounds Sterling, unless entered and paid for as such; but at the same time, they assure the Public, that all possible means shall be used to prevent any detriment to goods committed to their care.

*** No outside Passenger allowed.

LUNCARTY AND TULLOCH BLEACHFIELDS,

Near Perth, 8th June 1799.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and CO. beg leave to inform their Employers, that in consequence of the advanced price of Bleaching Materials, &c. they are under the necessity of raising their Prices of Bleaching for all Goods sent to their Fields after this date, as follows:

One farthing per yard more than formerly, upon all Silesia and other coarse Linen—and the same upon all Diaper and Table Linen.

One halfpenny upon all 7-8 and 4-4 Hollands 7-8, and 5-4 Sheetings—and one penny upon all 6-4 Sheetings.

Also a proportionate rise upon all Tweels, and every other kind of Linen Goods.

PORT-SETON HOUSE IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET.

To be LET, unfurnished, for four or more years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately,

THE said HOUSE of PORT-SETON, consisting of a large kitchen, with a water-pipe and scullery, housekeeper's room and lobby off the same, dining-room and drawing-room, with closets off both, four bed-rooms, and closets off the same, one of which is a bed-closet, garrets fitted up with beds for servants, a large cellar fitted up with catacombs, milk-house, hen-house, washing-house, coach-house, and stable with hayloft and byre—Also about 3 roods of ground round the house, well inclosed with stone and lime dyke. The tenant to pay all the taxes.

The house lies about nine miles from Edinburgh, about seven from Haddington, one from Tranent, and one from Prestonpans; from which last town a stage coach goes to Edinburgh, and returns every lawful day, and there are good markets in the immediate neighbourhood of the place.

The tenant may be accommodated with one or two grass parks contiguous to the house.

Also to be LET for four or more years,

The HARBOUR-DUES of Port-Seton.

For further particulars apply to James Mitchel, factor to the Earl of Wemyss, at Haddington.

FARM IN FIFE.

To be LET, for 19 years, and entered into at Martinmas 1799,

THE FARM of LOCHMALONY, in the parish of Kilmeny, consisting of 193 Scots acres, good arable land, with the exception of 17 acres pasture and muir. The Farm is situated three miles north from Cupar, and the same distance from the harbour of Balmerino, on the Tay. Has an excellent farm-house, newly built.

Proposals in writing to be given in to the proprietor at Lochmalony House, betwixt and 20th July, who will send a servant to shew the farm.

EXTENSIVE GRAZINGS, FARMS, &c.

TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

SEVERAL GRAZINGS and FARMS upon the Estate of Reay, in the county of Sutherland—particularly

GRENCOUL, PHILOUBEG, GLENDOW, DIRRIEMORE and FORRESTS, &c.	Which include almost the whole parish of Edrachillis.
CAPE or PARPH, and other Lands.	In the parish of Durness.
LETTERMORE, BEINLOYAL, and other Extensive Farms.	In the parish of Tongue.

These lands are of great extent, and fine quality of grass.—They will maintain an immense number of sheep as well as black cattle, and merit the attention of those who wish to rear and deal extensively.

Further information may be had by applying to Mr George Brown, at Linkwood by Elgin; Captain Kenneth Mackay, at Torboll by Dornoch; or John Tait, jun. W. S. Edinburgh, who will receive offers; and Capt. Mackay will give the necessary directions for seeing the lands.

LANDS IN THE WEST OF FIFE.

TO BE LET,

THE Farm of TOOTHIES MILL and MUNCHIE LOCH, with the Mill, Multures, and Sequels, as presently possessed by Thomas Wingate, lying in the parish of Torryburn and shire of Fife.

Also the farm of BEEHILLS, as possessed by James Wilson, lying in the parish of Dumfermline and sheriffdom aforesaid.

Both farms are extensive, and the soil of a superior quality, and both advantageously situated in respect of roads, and in the neighbourhood of Dumfermline and Charleston.

The thirle to Toothies Mill is considerable, and it is better supplied with water then any Mill in that quarter except another on the same stream.

If more agreeable, the farm of Munchie Loch will be let in one possession, and the farm of Toothies Mill, and Mill thereof in another.

Apply to Robert Wellwood, Esq. of Garvoch by Dumfermline, who will give orders for shewing the lands, or Tho. Adair, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

FARMS IN EAST LOTHIAN AND BERWICKSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years from Whitsunday 1800,

DALGOWRIE, in the parish of, and three miles distant from Haddington, containing about 180 acres of arable ground, mostly inclosed.

UPPER BOLTON, in the parish of Bolton, and three miles from Haddington, containing about 230 acres of arable ground, well inclosed with hedges.

For 19 years from Whitsunday 1801,

WEDDERLY, in the county of Berwick, and parish of Westruther, containing above 1800 acres, 500 of which are arable, the rest pasture.

Proposals in writing for the above farms, may be addressed to the proprietor at Lennoxlove, by Haddington; or to Mess. Dundas and Robertson, clerks to the signet, Edinburgh.

STAVES, COTTON, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, for behoof of the Underwriters, on Thursday the 13th June, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Warehouse of Robert Brunton, merchant, Leith,

TWO Hundred & Twenty-Nine Barrels TURPENTINE
6500 lb. GEORGIA COTTON.
7000 BARREL STAVES.

And immediately after the above sale, at the same place, will be SOLD, by order of the Depute-Admiral of Leith, for behoof of the Underwriters,

The MATERIALS saved from the Wreck of the Ship EDINBURGH PACKET, Captain M'Lachlan, from New York,

Consisting of

23 Suits of different kinds,	2 Buoys,
1 Cable,	2 Top-Masts,
2 Hawsers,	1 Boat,
42 Blocks,	1 Arm Chest,
17 Yards and Spars,	2 Cross Trees,
1 Stream Anchor,	3 Compasses,
2 Caps,	

And a considerable quantity of Standing and Running Rigging.

The Edinburgh Packet was not three years old, so that her materials are not much worn.

For further particulars apply to Robert Brunton.

Leith, 3d June 1799.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the late Mr ROBERT STARK, writer in Cupar, are requested to meet in the house of Mr Methven, vintner in Cupar, on Monday the 1st day of July at 12 o'clock mid-day, to consider his affairs. Not to be repeated.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of DAVID FAIRWEATHER, late tenant of Middleburras, having now converted the whole of Mr Fairweather's subjects, heritable and moveable, into cash, the Trustees request the Creditors to meet within the house of William Cream, vintner in Laurencekirk, upon Monday the 24th June curt. by 11 o'clock forenoon, in order to receive their dividends.

Such of the Creditors who have not already lodged their claims, will be pleased to do so with Alex. Ritchie, town clerk of Brechin, the acting Trustee, on or before the 20th curt. otherwise they will be cut out of any share of the Funds.

BRECHIN, June 8. Not to be repeated.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of M. WILLIAMS, Lime Contractor at Strickathro', do hereby request that all persons to whom M. Williams stands indebted, will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, and affidavits on the justice thereof, with Alexander Davidson, writer in Brechin; and they likewise intreat that such persons as are indebted to M. Williams, will instantly order payment to Mr Davidson, so as to prevent prosecutions. Not to be repeated.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

The late Captain GEORGE SINCLAIR, Bridgend.

PERSONS to whom Captain Sinclair stands indebted, are requested to give in their claims, with oaths of verity, to Walter Moir, accountant, No. 9, South Castle Street, as soon as possible.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ROBERT FLETCHER of Ballinshoe.

MR FLETCHER having lately executed a trust-deed of his whole property for payment of his debts; and as there is every reason to believe, that the Creditors who have yet claimed, will draw full payment on a sale being effected, besides a considerable reversion; and every measure being now taken to accelerate their payment, it is hoped, that the Creditors will not proceed with personal diligence, nor insist in processes of Adjudication, as such steps may embarrass the Trustee, and at any rate, must be accompanied with a heavy and unnecessary expence, and in place of forwarding, will inevitably retard payment of Mr Fletcher's debts.

The deed of Trust and Infeftment thereon, &c. for the satisfaction of the Creditors, may be seen in the hands of Tho. Duncan, writer in Edinburgh; to whom or to Charles Greenhill, Esq. of Pearn, at Old Montrose by Montrose, the Creditors are requested to give in states of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon. JUNE 12. 1799.

WAULK-MILL AND HOUSES IN FORRES.

There will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of John Mitchell, vintner in Forres, upon Wednesday the 24th day of July 1799, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE SUBJECTS after mentioned, which pertained to DAVID and ROBERT MACCULLOCHS, Dyers in Forres, either together, or in the two following Lots, as purchasers may incline.

LOT I.—The WAULK-MILN of FORRES, with the whole Machinery thereof, a large commodious Work Shop, and other Houses necessary for carrying on the waulking and dying business; as also, the DWELLING-HOUSE presently possessed by the said David and Robert Maccullochs, consisting of four fire-rooms, kitchen, and other apartments, all in good repair; together with the Garden on the west side of the dwelling-house and Miln. A purchaser may have immediate possession of this lot.

LOT II.—That DWELLING-HOUSE lately built, and containing genteel accommodation for a family, lying on the south side of the burn of Forres, and presently occupied by Mr Charles Bremner; together with a large Garden almost opposite, which is well inclosed, and surrounded with a number of valuable ash trees, and contains a variety of most productive fruit trees; this lot likewise comprehends a good sufficient Steading of Offices, with some extent of Vacant Ground. Immediate possession may be had of the whole except the dwelling-house, which is let to the present tenant till Whitsunday next.

This property is admirably adapted for the erection of machinery, being situated on the burn of Forres, which contains a constant and powerful supply of water, and any kind of manufacture set on foot here has every chance of success.

Application may be made to Charles Black, writer in Forres, trustee for the creditors of the said David and Robert Maccullochs, in whose hands are the title-deeds and articles of roup.

BISHOPTOWN.—PRICE REDUCED.

THE ESTATE of BISHOPTOWN, in the Shire of Renfrew, is to be exposed to sale by roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d day of July 1799, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon.

The present free rent is above 500l. and upon expiry of some of the leases within a few years a very considerable addition may be expected.

The lands are bounded by the river Clyde on the north, and have a most delightful view of that river and the adjacent country, including the Castle of Dumbarton, and other beautiful objects. There is a good Mansionhouse from which these views are seen in perfection, and besides many other advantages, such as water carriage and cheap coals. The estate has the convenience of the mail coach betwixt Glasgow and Greenock, going through the heart of it every day.

For other particulars application may be made to Sir James Campbell, Port Glasgow, or James Ferrier, W. S. Edinburgh either of whom will sell by private bargain before the day of sale

A HOUSE, &c. IN GEORGE STREET,

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Monday the 15th day of July next, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, on the South Side of George Street, [illegible], lately possessed by Mr Baillie of Dochfour, consisting of a sunk storey, and two upper storeys, having three rooms on each floor, besides closets, and other conveniencies; with the Cellars under the pavement, and a large Area and Back Ground, with coach-house and stable for three horses.

The house is free of smoke, and is relieved from the burden of the roof, and may be seen every lawful day from twelve to three o'clock. The purchaser may have access immediately after Lammas. The title deeds, and articles of sale, are in the hands of Archibald Milne, W. S. York Place, to whom intending offerers may apply.

WAR-OFFICE—June 8.

Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop's Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

Quarter-Master John Moon, from the half pay of Sir Vere Hunt's late levy, to be Quartet-Master, vice Pitchford, whose appointment does not take place.

Adjutant Alexander Campbell, from the half pay of the late loyal British fencibles, to be adjutant, vice Adams, who is removed from the service.

Colonel M'Neill's Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

George Jack, Esq. to be Captain, vice Campbell, whose appointment does not take place.

Lieutenant John Campbell, from the half-pay of the 3d West India regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Jack, whose appointment does not take place.

Lieutenant John Campbell to be Quarter-Master, vice Moon, whose appointment does not take place.

Lyndale Company of Inverness-shire Volunteer Infantry.

John Macdonald, to be Ensign, vice Macdonald, promoted in the regiment of the Isles.

Mid-Lothian Volunteer Artillery.

Adjutant Houston Rigg Brown to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who resigns.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 7.

SUBSIDY TO RUSSIA.

Mr PITT moved, that the King's message of yesterday should be read.

Mr BRAGGE took his place as Chairman of the Committee of Supply.

Mr PITT said, that though the motion which he had to make was such as to lead to some increase of our expenditure, he should have pleasure in meeting at once what he conceived to be the feeling of this country and of Europe. That feeling had lately been revived, and had been revived chiefly through the wisdom and magnanimity of the Potentate to whom his motion alluded. The efforts of the Emperor of Russia had already made an impression on the common enemy, and bade fair to extricate a great part of Europe from a situation of misery and of danger, which in history had no parallel. Every reliance was to be placed on the continuance of those efforts, and every man who took an enlarged view of the state of Europe would be happy to contribute to the extension and confirmation of the means and resources by which this had been effected. There was already a cheering prospect offered of the restoration of the balance of power, and of the return of lawful power and of legitimate sway. It must be the wish of every Englishman to stem the baneful torrent which had deluged the greater part of Europe, and to contribute to that end, of which expectations so flattering were already entertained.

The sense of this country had manifested itself when others of our allies had relinquished the pursuit, and when they had retired, we had shewn our determination to do justice to ourselves. We had made it evident to the world that we were ready to abide every hazard, rather than abandon our honour, by submitting to a shameful compromise. It would be inconsistent with the character which we had hitherto maintained, if at this crisis we were to refuse our aid, when the safety and security of Europe was at stake. He should therefore move, in the terms of the message, that a subsidy of 825,000l. be granted to his Majesty for the maintenance of 45,000 Russian troops—225,000l. as preparation money—75,000l. to be paid monthly, and a farther monthly sum of 37,500l. to be paid whenever a peace was concluded by the common assent of the contracting parties. The first sum which he had mentioned, to cover this expence, must of course be added to the supply of the year. It was evident, that, under the present circumstances, we should carry our efforts something farther than mere system of self-defence. He should, therefore, proceed on this system of enlarged prudence, by moving also for a vote of credit for three millions, the particular application of which it would be improper to state, but which should be employed as exigencies may require.

Mr TIERNEY desired to know what was to be understood by the deliverance of Europe?—If it was meant to preserve the independence of the several states, and to curb the ambition of any overweening power, he should certainly have no objection; but he could not consent to vote away the money of his constituents on a loose and undefined principle, which may change its complexion as often as circumstances may require. If it were stated that France was to be driven within her ancient limits, and that a peace may be expected whenever she was reduced to the *status quo*, he should have no objection to the subsidy. He did not now oppose it merely because the money was to be sent abroad: He was, on the contrary, of opinion, that there was more of economy in hiring foreign troops, and it was always gratifying to his feelings to spare the effusion of English blood. But in what way was Russia to contribute to the deliverance of Europe? How were we to be assured that she had not also her views of ambition and aggrandisement? Again, if Russia chose to interfere, why did it follow that England was to pay for her interference? Though he was earnest in his wishes for peace, and though he by no means desired to be regarded as thwarting the measures of the Minister, he lamented that we were to be drawn further on in this war, where so many millions, and so much blood, had been fruitlessly expended in a war against opinions, and for a something which was even yet undefined. The Cabinet Ministers, he understood, differed with each other in opinions; some were for taking something more, others less. The only rational object, in his opinion, was the safety of the interests of England. He should not object to a subsidy, if it were proved that it would contribute to the general security of Europe; but he could not consent to vote away such large sums, for objects which were not explained, and which he therefore could not comprehend.

Mr PITT in explanation observed, that the payments to be made were of three classes. The instalments on the first were to accompany the monthly payments, and to keep pace, of course, with the efforts of our ally.—The third was not to be paid until after the conclusion of a peace. These forces, he was not ashamed to repeat the word, were to be employed for the deliverance of Europe; and to accelerate a secure and honourable peace. How the deliverance of Europe was to be effected could not be specifically stated, though it might be generally comprehended. We knew that Europe suffered, and was in danger from the power and system of the French Republic, and it was our interest to rescue it, if possible from that insupportable tyranny. In this view we could not but regard the conduct of Russia as friendly. There were other powers, which, no doubt, had been actuated by a selfish policy: But Russia had in this instance turned her efforts from her natural enemies, the Turks, and directed her disinterested efforts to release the neck of Europe from the yoke of the common enemy. The efforts of his Majesty's Ministers, in the seven years of the present war, had at least shewn that they were agreed upon one point, and that was, to restrain the inordinate power of France. They knew that our safety was combined with that of Europe, and that if Europe was absorbed in the vortex of her principles, we should be involved in the common danger. He could not acquiesce in the position that our safety would be ensured if France was once driven within her ancient limits. Our safety was not to be established by any limits, or our repose to be secured, whilst the Government of that country retained its present system, and its present character of inveterate hostility. Here there could be no shade of difference, and he wished the world to understand, that we did not contend for any territorial possession, but that whenever the enemy changed his present views, his character, and his conduct, we should be most sincerely anxious for a general pacification.

Mr TIERNEY said, that after seven years of war, he saw that we were now to be embarked in a new contest, wherein English blood was to be staked against French principles. He did not mean to speak with any respect of the republic, or to couple even the name of France with that of liberty. Every principle of freedom had been injured by the extravagance which had prevailed in that country. He did not seek any popularity by condemning the practices of the French rulers; on the contrary, he was ready to confess his regret, and the disappointment of those hopes which he entertained from the first dawnings of the French revolution. He now mourned what he once had loved. The boundaries of France he conceived, however, to be of much more importance than her opinions. Were she left to prey upon herself, a spirit would arise, by much more dangerous in its nature to the new Government than any which we could excite by our subsidies.

Mr PITT said, that he could not be silent under the interpretation which had been put on his words. It was not his wish to dictate a Government to France, or to restore the ancient monarchy. He had dwelt only on the character of the present Government, in order to shew that it could give no assurance of our national safety. He had mentioned its inherent character, which spoke that it was hostile to all established Governments, but most of all to our's, as the best in existence. It was incumbent upon us, therefore, to look to their force, their revenue, and their population, and not only to consider their means, but their end! It was not his wish to wage a war against abstract principles, or to arm against the opinions of schoolmen in their closets. But when these opinions were propagated by the sword—when he found them embattled and embodied, then undoubtedly they could only be resisted by the same means. These opinions were the cause of the evils which had for so many years afflicted Europe; he could not, therefore, consent to leave them on the throne of power;—let them retire to the cell of solitude or repentance, he cared not which, and the warfare was at an end. He did not wish to carry on a war against the rights or liberties, as they were termed, of any people; but he wished to annihilate the danger of their system, and to turn aside the menaces of their rulers; whose principles, whether dissembled or avowed, had ever been the same; and it were better to have a year or two of protracted war, than to trust to them for an insecure peace, the mildest result of which would be a speedy return of the contest.

The SECRETARY at WAR rose to support the motion; and, first, he said, he would answer that question which was now put, and which had so often been put before and answered, which was, what was the object of the war? He had no hesitation in saying, peace. We were at war with France because we could not be at peace with her. The security for peace must always depend on the different degrees of power, and the condition, whether commercial, military, or naval, connected with that state with which you conclude a peace. France not only manifests her hostility towards England by acts of aggression, and invasion of her territories, but openly and avowedly declares that the destruction of Great Britain is her chief and most vigorous aim. France, though driven within her ancient limits, with a population of 24 millions, and within her own frontiers, yet with a nation of soldiers, bred and trained to rapine and murder, must still be a formidable power, acting upon her principles of revolution and ruin; for wherever she carried her arms, there she carried havock and desolation. In such a position of public affairs, Europe could never be possessed of an hour's security. The system of liberty, as founded on their principles of the Rights of Man, of universal suffrage, of elective assemblies, could never give any rational security for internal peace, nor external security. Under this specious name they were driven as sheep, under their usurping despots, and deluded with the shew of liberty. Should a moment's apparent calm serene the face of things, yet, like a volcano, their principles would burst forth, and, with a volley, over-run the rest of Europe. Their principles led to nothing short of a succession of violence, rapine, and universal aggrandisement. His opinion then was, that nothing but a liberal restoration of their ancient Government, not founded on the absurd and mistaken Rights of Man, but on the ancient christianity of Europe, can restore that country to a condition in which security against aggression, and the prospect of a permanent peace, can be found.

Should he be asked, whether he would go that extent before he would consent to sign a treaty of peace with France, he would answer, that must depend eventually on the succession of affairs, and their ultimate issue; but he would assert, that every form of government, short of the ancient monarchy of France, must and would degenerate into the revolutionary, as long as it was constructed on their principles, where the greatest degree of power would ever be determined by the greatest violence. He had no scruples then in fully asserting, that the ancient monarchy of France was that form, which, as most congenial to the temper and character of the country, gave the greatest degree of security; a form that would grow out of the soil—out of the roots and stocks of their own establishments and ancient usages. When his Right Hon. friend had spoken of the deliverance of Europe, he spoke a language clear and intelligible, even to enslaved and tyrannized France. The monarchy had on its side the wishes of the majority of the country. He traced out even the dawn and return of that liberty in the approach of Marshal Suwarrow. Under his approach, the people now begin to speak out, and publish that they have hitherto been enslaved and sold, and the Councils begin to breath a more free spirit than before, as if under the re-assurance of their former liberty. He expressed a wish that some of those Gentlemen were now present who were so ready to speak of the old despotism of France, and of that bloody tyrant Louis XVI. What must those Gentlemen now say to the despots that had succeeded? What were the former to those *mild* and *gentle* rulers who filled their places?—Such language he thought fitter for alehouses, than grave and rational assemblies of men.—France, under her monarchy, was once a flourishing and distinguished nation; and though, as an Englishman, he could wish to cherish an honest prejudice against a hostile country, yet he would maintain that France had a much greater probability of re-establishing her former grandeur under that form of government, than ever she could expect to arrive at under her republican system.

Sir WILLIAM PULTNEY objected to defining the object of the war, and thought that all such conversation as touched on forms of government with respect to France should be particularly avoided, as it would make the French people we intended to force a particular form of government upon them. On the supply he had no objection to vote, but thought the application should be better guarded than directing it to such purposes.

Mr TIERNEY harangued with much warmth against the declaration of the object of the war, as stated by the Hon. Secretary to be the restoration of monarchy in France; and declared that he would give no vote for any supply until that Right Hon. Gentleman would come down to the House and recant his opinion.

The SECRETARY at WAR explained his reasons for giving a preference to that form of Government in France, because in no other form could equal security be found; and because, after standing the test for fourteen centuries, it was but just to infer it was the form of limited monarchy most desirable to the people themselves. He did not bind this country only to make peace with a monarchy, but insisted that every other peace was comparatively precarious.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed the satisfaction that all felt from the speech of his Honourable Friend, the Secretary at War. The conduct of peace and war, he observed, must be regulated by the degree of danger. On former negociations he felt much anxiety for the result, because the country felt the pressure of the war, and he then sincerely hoped that the result would be peace. He confessed, with equal sincerity too, that though that negociation did not terminate in peace, yet in the event he was not sorry. There are periods in which the dignity, the wisdom, and foresight of men must submit to the inclinations of those who, from indolence, from interest, from fear, and other motives, thwart and oppose their designs, and to whom, for good reasons, they must yield, though with reluctance. That period did then exist. There existed also some favourable features in the Government of France, as inclining to amendment, and this was first announced in his Majesty's speech, which marked the union of the jarring interests, which had then ceased.—His Majesty's Ministers did not then see, what since they have seen, that as long as a single germ of revolutionary matter remains in their system, there can be no peace. That period was shortly succeeded by a consummation of tyranny, and was as bloody a period as any in France. Could any man then be found who would wish to accept of peace from a power who could have acted so tyrannically as France had done on the 4th of September, that memorable day of their tyrannical proceedings against their legislative bodies? He was now to avow, that he was glad, however sincerely he might then wish for peace, that that negociation had not succeeded; as her subsequent conduct had shown to America, when she tore off the last rag that veiled her deformity, what were her views and expectations with respect to England. He rejoiced now that peace was not then made, as it must have proved the source of disappointment, duplicity on the part of France, and remediless vexation, perhaps, on the part of this country.

Mr PITT then moved the first resolution, granting the sum of 825,000l. to enable his Majesty to make good his engagement with the Emperor of Russia.

He then moved the sum of three millions, to enable his Majesty to enter into such further engagements as may be necessary for the further prosecution of the war.

These two resolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered for to-morrow.

THE BUDGET.

In a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr PITT said, that, after the discussion which had taken place, he should not enter much at large on the subject. That discussion had embraced the principal variation under the head of Supply, which had occurred since he had addressed the House in December last. There were some slighter variations which he should have occasion to notice; but, on the whole, and notwithstanding the increase of expenditure, he had to congratulate the House on the changes which had taken place as to circumstances abroad, and to our internal situation. He had on this occasion little more to do than to recapitulate the different heads for service for the year 1799, which he had brought forward on a former occasion. The ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy he had then taken, including the expences of prisoners, and of the Transport Board, at 13,653,000l. He took, it was to be observed, the expences at 7l. a man per month, including all allowances. The accounts being now made up, he had the satisfaction to state, that there had been a diminution of the navy debt, amounting to 903,000l. and that six months of the current year being nearly passed, it appeared that though our naval expenditure was on a large scale, 500,000l. more than what was wanted had been called for by the estimate. The actual expence of the navy would therefore not exceed 12,250,000l. The expences of the army had been taken at 9,309,000l. but as 469,000l. of this sum was for the service of Ireland, and to be paid for by that country, the nett expence would be reduced to 8,840,000l. The vote of credit was then for one million; but although two millions were now to be added, to answer unforeseen demands, this, for a reason which he should shortly state, would make no real difference in the amount. The ordnance had been estimated at 2,170,000l. and the miscellaneous services at 270,000l. In those articles, as the accounts now stood, there was no difference worth stating. The interest to be paid to the Bank was 565,000l. It was now 100,000l. less, but as this was to be added to other items, he should not enter particularly into the difference. The deficiency of the ways and means, or, in other words, the discount on the loan and the lottery, amounted to 201,000l. The interest on Exchequer bills to 90,000l. The general deficiency of the ways and means to 528,000l.

There was another material article in the aids for the last year, under the head of assessed taxes, which had been taken at 7,500,000l. but which, after the modifications which they had undergone, had produced little more than four millions. The deficiency had however, been made up by the tax upon convoys, which he could now confidently take at 1,500,000l. and by the voluntary contributions, which had reached beyond two millions. A new and more efficient tax upon income had this year been adopted by Parliament; and there could therefore be no occasion to call on the voluntary zeal of the country; but he could not but mention his grateful recollection of the enthusiasm which was manifested in making these contributions, at the very time when it was stated that the country was unequal to the load of assessed taxes. It had proved, that neither distance nor absence could weaken the attachment of an Englishman to his native country. Even from India, a quarter where persons were generally supposed to go with interested views, the returns had not been less than 300,000l. which was certainly a full tenth of those who contributed.

Another article consisted of the unsatisfied services for 1797, which, though discharged from the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, was here to stand on the debtor side of the account. The balances of accounts were 303,000l. The expences of the Commissioners for liquidating the National Debt, 30,000l. the deficiency of land and malt, 498,000l.; the subsidy to the Emperor of Russia, 825,000l.; and for liquidating the National Debt, the annual sum of 200,000l.

There was also the vote of credit for three millions; but which, as it was to be raised by Exchequer Bills, as occasion may require, he should not take into the account. The other sums, when added, would be found to amount to 30,947,000l. being the total of the Supply. He did not pretend to state this accurately, as he had omitted the fractions, and might have passed over some of the smaller sums. On the side of the Ways and Means, he should first take the land and malt, as usual, at 2,750,000l. and the lottery at 200,000l.

The next article was the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, from which, after paying two quarters of the Imperial Annuities, there still remained a surplus of 521,000l. The convoy tax, as he had stated before, he should state at a million and a half. The next, and the most important article, was the income tax, of which, as the accounts were not wholly made up, he could say nothing decisive; but as the commercial returns, which were taken at four millions, had produced no more than half that sum, he should only take credit, on the whole, for 7,500,000l. It was probable that the returns may be greater from other quarters, or that those which were made, may, on examination, produce more; but he still thought it right, in this point of view, to limit his expectations. He desired, however, that he might be understood as by no means relinquishing his original idea; on the contrary, he felt the strongest conviction that the tax, when amended and enforced, would produce the full sum of ten millions, at which it had originally been calculated. The instalments on the assessed taxes, which came into the current year, had amounted to 650,000l. The whole of the assessed taxes, &c. after paying the interest on the eight millions advanced last year, left a residue of 7,322,000l. When to the sums applicable to the services of the year was added the loan of 15,500,000l. the total would be found to be 31,000,000l. He had not provided, as he had before stated, for the three millions vote of credit, because he found that they could be most cheaply raised by Exchequer bills, which could be issued at discretion, and which, since the navy bills were taken out of the market, were never found to be at a discount. They would, in fact, be absorbed by the payments on the loan and the income tax.

He then proceeded to dwell in expressions of strong satisfaction on the terms of the late loan. He had offered 125l. 3 per cents. and 50l. reduced, for every 100l. and the competition was to be in long annuities. It so happened, however, that three of the parties engaged in the competition had agreed to take the offer without any portion of the long annuities. The stock then, taken at the market price, was worth 97l. 6s. 10½d. to which, if the discount 2l. 6s. 6d. was added, it would make 99l. 13s. 4d. There was here no dispute about the bonus given on former occasions. The lender had a full confidence in Government, and, from what since occurred, he trusted that they were not likely to suffer from that confidence. It now remained to be seen what were to be the permanent charges on this loan, and these, he trusted, would appear to the Committee to be comparatively small. The sinking fund, with the additional 1 per cent. would be found sufficient to liquidate four millions and a half of the loan. There remained, therefore, to provide for the interest only of 11 millions. This interest amounted to nearly 837,000l. but of this sum, 521,000l. was already provided for by the growing produce of the consolidated fund. All that remained therefore for interest and charges was the sum of 316,000l. which, he trusted, may be raised, not so much in the way of a tax upon, as of a relief to this country. He should propose, in the first instance, a diminution of the drawback on sugars exported from this country, according to their several qualities. On the average, it would not exceed more than 2s. 6d. per cwt. in addition to the 4s. already witheld. This would produce the sum of 115,000l. per ann. The next tax was a duty of 4s. per cwt. on coffee exported, which would produce a sum of 65,000l. The next was a small duty of 8d. per cwt. on raw sugars imported, which would amount to 96,000l. The only duty which remained was a stamp of 2d. on banker's small notes.—He could not say what the precise amount of this would be; it had been taken at 62,000l. but he should calculate it only at 40,000l. which would sufficiently answer his purpose.

It was with infinite satisfaction that he announced this as the result of the liberal and efficient system which had lately taken place of raising a large part of the supplies within the year, and of borrowing no more than may be liquidated by the uniform operation of the sinking fund, and raised within the year. The charges of the war in this year had amounted to 25 millions, but, when thus distributed, there was no more than 11,000,000l. mortgaged on the following year; and if the war should continue, it was scarcely probable that more than 10,000,000l. could be entailed on the year which was to follow. The taxes which were to be brought forward, amounted to little more than 300,000l. per ann. and after this, could any man enter on a comparison between the prosecution of the war and the acceptance of an insecure and dishonourable peace? We had now ascertained our resources, and that to a degree of certainty, which was invaluable.

When the assessed taxes were brought forward, it was said that we should put to hazard our permanent revenue, our trade and manufactures. But what was in fact the result? The permanent taxes last year had produced 14,275,000l. which was beyond their produce in the prosperous year 1792. Our imports in 1797 amounted to 21,000,000l. Last year they arose to 25,500,000l. Our exports in 1797 amounted to 17,000,000l. Last year they ascended to 19,000,000l. Whilst our trade was thus improved, public confidence strengthened, and our resources extended, there was certainly no reason why we should shrink from the contest in which we were engaged, or abandon that financial system which had been productive of so many happy effects.

Mr Pitt then took a long and retrospective view of

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He had a well-founded ground of hope, that by …the exertions of our allies, animated and confirmed by …the co-operation of this country, there was a proſpect …of bringing the conteſt to a ſpeedy and deſirable con…cluſion; but ſhould we be again compelled to maintain …the conflict alone, and were actually put to the trial, he …had no heſitation in ſaying, that were it neceſſary, the …reſources of this country to ſupport the war for eight …years, on the extended ſcale of expence now acted …upon, might eaſily be pointed out at the preſent mo…ment. It was no arrogance to advance this aſſertion, …as it was juſtified by a very ſimple calculation upon the …preſent ſyſtem now purſued. The old ſinking fund …would attain its maximum in the year 1808, and if the …plan laid down was adhered to till that period, there …would be a grand fund applicable under the direction of …Parliament to the public ſervice, for the ſupport of …the years of war. Till that period ſhould arrive, all that …would be neceſſary would be to mortgage the war tax …of one year of peace for each year of war, and to find …annually permanent taxes to the extent of 300,000l. …He then concluded by making the firſt motion of form. …The following recapitulation will put our readers in …poſſeſſion of all the leading facts, ſtated by Mr Pitt, in …a very ſhort compaſs:—

SUPPLY.

Navy - - -	L. 13,653,000	
Deduct diminution of navy debt and ſavings expected in 1799	1,403,000	
		L. 12,250,000
Army - - - - - - - -		8,840,000
Vote of credit, 1798 - - -		1,000,000
Extraordinaries, 1799 - - -		2,500,000
Ordnance, exclusive of ſea ſervice -		1,570,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices - - - -		3,264,351
Deficiency land and malt - - - -		498,000
Subſidy to Ruſſia - - - - - -		825,000
Naval debt - - - - - -		200,000
		30,947,351
Vote of credit for 1799 - - - -		3,000,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Sugar, tobacco, and malt - - - -		L. 2,750,000
Lottery - - - - - - -		200,000
Surplus of conſolidated fund in Jan. and April, 1799		521,000
Growing produce of ditto - -		3,229,000
Exports and imports - - - -		1,500,000
Ten per cent. on income	L. 7,500,000	
Benevolment on aid and contributions, 1798 - - - - -	600,000	
	L. 8,150,000	
Deduct half year's intereſt on 4,000,000l. 1798	L. 240,000	
Ditto one year 11,000,000l. at 5l. 7s. per cent. -	588,000	
	L. 828,000	7,300,000
Loan 1ſt -	L. 3,000,000	
2d - -	12,000,000	
		15,000,000
		31,000,000

Exchequer bills, 3,000,000l.
3,000,000l. beſides was borrowed for Ireland.

TAXES.

130,000 * Notes annually, at 2d. each would be 62,000l. but in a matter of ſo much uncertainty, ſuppoſe only - - - - - - - -	L. 42,000
Britiſh ſugar left for home conſumption, 1,600,000 cwt. at 8d. - - - - - - - - -	56,000
Clayed ſugar from Britiſh plantations, in addition to all other duties 200,000 cwt. (eſtimated) at 4s. per cwt. - - - - - - - - -	40,000
Britiſh Plantation Sugar exported;—withold 2s. 6d. per cwt. of the drawback, in addition to 4s. now retained on 358 cwt.—Eaſt India Sugars exported, 76,000 cwt. at 6s. 6d. - - -	62,000
Foreign Plantation Sugar exported, 2s. 6d. per cwt. on 111,000 cwt. - - - - - - - -	14,000
Refined Sugar exported, 4s. per cwt. of the bounty now payable, to be withheld on 196,000 cwt. - - - - - - - - -	39,000
Coffee exported, in 1798, exclusive of Ireland, 327,000 cwt. at 4s. - - - - - - - - -	65,000
	L. 316,000

* It is ſuppoſed there are notes under 40s. circulating in the Northern Counties to the amount of 400,000l. chiefly of 20s. each. In Scotland it is difficult to form a probable conjecture of the number, but the amount can hardly be leſs than a million, (perhaps twice as much,) eſtimating the whole in Great Britain at 1,500,000l. and the notes to be iſſued once in two years, is probably moderate.

Mr TIERNEY expreſſed a wiſh to be informed reſpecting the three millions raiſed for Ireland, and to know on what ſecurity.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ſaid, that his Majeſty's Miniſters there had it in contemplation early next ſeſſion to lay before the Iriſh Parliament a propoſition for that purpoſe.

The ſeveral reſolutions were then read and agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to morrow.

Mr DUNDAS brought in his bill for reducing the militia, and increaſing the regular troops; which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Tueſday next. Adjourned.

London

JUNE 10.

Earl Thanet, and Robert Ferguſſon, Eſq. were this day brought up to the King's Bench, to receive the judgment of the Court. His Lordſhip was ordered to be confined 12 months in the Tower, and to pay a fine of 1000l. Mr Ferguſon was ſentenced to an impriſonment of the ſame duration in the King's Bench, and fined 100l.

The Court alſo ordered that they ſhould give ſecurity to keep the peace for ſeven years after the expiration of their ſentence. Lord Thanet to be bound himſelf in 10,000l. and two ſureties in 5000l. each.—Mr Ferguſon himſelf in 500l. and two ſureties, in 250l. each.

Private accounts from Pulo Penang, dated in February, ſtate that the Armenia and Charlotte, two ſhips fitted from Bombay to cruize againſt the enemy, had taken a French privateer off Negapatam, after an action of 35 minutes. Her cargo is reported to be very valuable, being the choice part of ſeveral ſhips ſhe had captured, and was on her return to Port Louis when ſhe was taken by the above ſhips.

The Penelope cutter, Lieutenant Daniel Hamline, has taken a very valuable Spaniſh ſhip from South America, with 25 tons of quickſilver, ſtuffs, ſilks, and ſatins, and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Elgin regiment of fencible infantry, at preſent quartered in Limerick (through their Major) made an offer to his Majeſty to extend their ſervices to any part of Europe. The Duke of Portland, by his Majeſty's command, has ſignified to the Commanding Officer, the high ſenſe his Majeſty entertains of their public ſpirited conduct at this important criſis.

Plymouth letters ſtate, that on the 24th ult. two ſhips of the line ſailed from Breſt; that on the 31ſt, two ſail of the line lay in the outer road, and that another ſhip of the ſame deſcription was towing out by numerous boats to join them, as was alledged, to proceed to Ireland.

A letter from Plymouth, dated the 7th inſt. ſays,—A ſloop cartel from Morlaix, which ſhe left yeſterday morning, brings advice, that the public mind is in the greateſt agitation; the multitude crying out againſt the Government, and their partizans only able to avert the threatened convulſions by entreaties to wait the operations of the fleet, which appears the laſt ſtake of the Executive Directory. The recent conſcription is moſt rigorouſly enforced, and ſeafaring men are daily marched, handcuffed and thumlocked to the ports.

COLONEL HARVEY ASTON.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE DEATH OF THIS OFFICER.

In the abſence of Col. Aſton from his regiment, Majors Picton and Allen had a miſunderſtanding with a Lieutenant, which being communicated to Col. Aſton, he wrote his opinion, in a private letter, that the two Majors had acted rather illiberally to the young man.—This letter was ſhewn; and the opinion of the Colonel coming to the ears of Majors Picton and Allen, they demanded a court of enquiry on their conduct, which the Commander in Chief refuſed, as in the critical poſture of affairs, he thought it was not right the harmony of the regiment ſhould be diſturbed. On Col. Aſton's return to the head-quarters, Major Picton called upon him for an explanation of the term "illiberal"—Colonel Aſton ſaid, he could not think it neceſſary to anſwer for his public conduct in the diſcharge of his duty as Colonel of his regiment to the officers of his corps; but if Major Picton had any thing to alledge againſt him as a private Gentleman (which he believed to be impoſſible, for he had never given him cauſe of offence) he was ready to give him every ſatisfaction in his power.—Major Picton put it on the footing of a private quarrel, and they met the next day with their ſeconds.—Major Picton had the firſt fire; his piſtol snapped, and the ſeconds decided that this was equal to a fire. Colonel Aſton then fired his piſtol in the air, declaring that he had no quarrel with Major Picton. Mutual explanations took place, and they ſhook hands.

Next day Major Allen alſo demanded ſatisfaction for the private opinion which Colonel Aſton had given of his conduct, and preciſely the ſame anſwer was returned.—Colonel Aſton denied his right to call on him for any act in the diſcharge of his regimental duty, but ſaid, he was at all times ready to vindicate his private conduct, but he was totally unconſcious of any injury or inſult to Major Allen. The Major, however, was vehment in his language, and inſiſted on ſatisfaction. He made it even impoſſible for Colonel Aſton to avoid it. They met, and Major Allen had the firſt ſhot. The Colonel received his fire, and ſhewed no ſign of being hurt. The ſeconds did not perceive that the ball had taken place: he ſtood erect, and with the utmoſt compoſure levelled his piſtol with a ſteady arm, and ſhewed that he had it in his power to fire on his antagoniſt; he then leiſurely drew back his piſtol, and laying it acroſs his breaſt, ſaid—"that he was ſhot through the body—"he believed the wound was mortal, and he therefore declined "to fire, for it ſhould not be ſaid of him, that the laſt act of "his life was an act of revenge."—He then ſat down on the ground; was carried home; and after languiſhing for a week in exceſſive pain, but without a murmur, expired.

Colonel Harvey Aſton, who lately fell in the Eaſt Indies, was married to the lovely Miſs Irnham, daughter of Lady Ingram, and ſiſter to the Marchioneſs of Hertford, Lady W. Gordon, Lady Ramſden, and Mrs Meynel. Colonel Aſton was not more than four and thirty years of age, remarkable for the graces of his perſon. Mrs Aſton is alive, and has a young family to lament the melancholy cataſtrophe.

—HAMBURGH MAIL.—

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY.

MILAN—MAY 14.

The following letter of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow has been published here:—

On the 13th inſt. at five o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Imperial and Ruſſian army, in their ſtrong poſition between Turin and Coni. The battle was one of the bloodieſt, and laſted till night. it will be one of the moſt remarkable in hiſtory, and terminated at laſt in our favour.

The French have left 8000 men ſlain on the field; 6000 priſoners are already in our power. We had 3000 men killed or wounded. The French have loſt almoſt all their artillery:—150 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons are already in our poſſeſſion; four of the enemy's Generals are taken priſoners, among whom is the Commander in Chief, Moreau.

By this battle, the fate of Italy is decided, and the allies are ſtationed on the frontiers of France.

MAY 15.

In the battle on the 13th, a great deal of French baggage alſo fell into the hands of the allies.—Moreau, who was at firſt reported to have effected his retreat, is ſaid to be wounded.

Field-Marſhal Suwarrow is ſaid to have demanded the deliverance of the Pope, under heavy menaces, of the province of Dauphine.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS,

RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

PARIS, JUNE 2.—The report of the Spaniſh fleet having entered Toulon is perfectly unfounded, or, at leaſt, that event is unknown to Government.

A letter from Piedmont, dated the 20th of May, ſtates, that the Auſtrians and Ruſſians are already at variance, and that their miſunderſtandings and diſputes increaſe every day.

JUNE 3.—The conſcripts are repairing to the armies from every department with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy and patriotiſm.

General St Cyr is about to join the army of Italy, in which he is to have a command.

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

MASSENA, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY of the French Republic. Head-quarters, Zurich, May 24.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

The enemy transported in the night of the 22d to the left bank of the Rhine, a conſiderable force from Coblentz as far as Kaiſerſtul. He had, to conceal his movements, on the day before, attacked my poſts from Audelſengen to Vill. The object was to compel me to weaken the line of the Rhine, by ſending off detachments.

In the night I was informed of the paſſage of the river. I ſuffered the enemy to involve himſelf, while I made every diſpoſition to attack him in the morning.

General Thureau was ordered to attack in front, on the points from Coblentz to Zurzach, and I advanced on the flank of the enemy, to make my attack on the ſide of Eglisau by the way of Kaiſerſtul. The action commenced at 10 morning and the enemy was forced to retreat. We took 300 horſes and 500 Hulans priſoners.

The enemy's attempt was bold, and was calculated to intercept the communication with Zurich. He loſt a great number of men in his retreat, who were drowned in attempting to croſs the river, as there was not ſufficient time to conſtruct a bridge.

MASSENA.

Head-Quarters, Zurich, May 26.

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

On the 25th I repaired to Vinter-Thur with my Chief of the Staff, and directed the General of Diviſion Oudinot, who commanded the advanced guard, to puſh on to Frauenfeld, while General Paillard was to attack the left of the enemy by Andelsingen, and General Ney his centre by Adliken. General Soult was ordered to march with his diviſion in three points to ſupport our attacks.

The enemy's advanced poſts were carried by break of day, and the action ſoon became general. The Auſtrians made a long and vigorous reſiſtance, but were defeated in every point, and compelled to retreat with precipitation, although they were protected by a more numerous cavalry than ours. A conſiderable number of them were drowned in fording the river on the left of Adliken. General Paillard repulsed the enemy beyond the bridge of Audelsengen, and took 500 priſoners. General Ney took 200 more, and the column he engaged made a precipitate retreat.

General Oudinot experienced a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, and our troops had been even repulsed, when General Soult having arrived with two squadrons of the 13th dragoons, and the 23d demi-brigade of the line, decided the action in our favour. Theſe two Generals took 1800 priſoners, and 2 wopieces of cannon.

The reſult of our attack is the evacuation of the left bank of the Thur by the enemy, the capture of one ſtandard, two pieces of cannon, and 2500 priſoners, among whom are Colonel de Barco, Prince Hohenloe, and the Major of the regiment of Szeklers.

At the beginning of the battle, the huſſars of that corps aſked our ſoldiers whether they would not give them quarter; (the aſſaſſination of the French Plenipotentiaries recurred to their memory)—"Think of defending yourſelves," was the reply of our gallant men. They defended themſelves in fact with vigour, and a terrible carnage of them took place. Thus they were the firſt objects of the puniſhment of the moſt infamous of crimes.

Our loſs, including the wounded, may amount in all to 400 men. That of the enemy amounts to 2000, without including the 2500 priſoners we took. MASSENA.

Head-quarters, Zurich, May 28.

MASSENA, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY of the French Republic.

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

Prince Charles having rejoined his army with a reinforcement of 12,000 men, engaged me yeſterday on the line of the Thur, with 30,000 men. He directed the attack in perſon, which began at the break of day.

The efforts and obſtinacy of the enemy were beyond all expreſſion, and our defence was equally ſo. Night did not put an end to the action, which was continued till 10 o'clock. I advanced to the Glat for the purpoſe of concentrating my force more towards Zurich.

We made 800 of the enemy priſoners in the action of yeſterday, and a great number were either killed or wounded.

General Ney, who commanded the advanced guard, received two wounds, and had two horſes killed under him. Adjutant General Lorcey has been alſo wounded.

MASSENA.

N. B.—In a ſecond letter, dated May the 29th, General Maſſena gives the details of ſeveral actions which took place in different points. The enemy has been defeated in every quarter, and loſt a conſiderable number of men, who were left upon the field of battle. We took 700 priſoners.

MADRID—MAY 20.

We learn the fortunate news of the entry at St Antonio, on the coaſt of Biscay, of two ſhips and four frigates, from Mexico, richly laden.

Admiral Maſſaredo has ſaved the French ſhip Le Cenſeur of the Breſt ſquadron, which had remained behind. When it attempted to enter Cadiz, ſeveral Engliſh ſhips ſurrounded it, and forced it to run aground; all the gun-boats which were in the port, by order of Maſſaredo, immediately put to ſea, and compelled the enemy to abandon their plans. The Cenſeur continued its route to Cadiz, where it arrived.

VIENNA—MAY 18.

An Engliſh courier arrived from Conſtantinople, has brought intelligence, that on 30th of April an explosion took place on board a Turkiſh frigate of 36 guns, by which it was blown up, an Engliſh frigate of 40 guns ſunk, and 2 Turkiſh armed veſſels damaged.

TURIN—MAY 21.

Notwithſtanding the difficulty of the preſent circumſtances, we enjoy tranquillity. The national guard performs the ſervice of the city, and the citadel is defended by the French.—The inſurrections which have broken out in Piedmont have not penetrated as far as this place.

Moreau has transferred his head-quarters to Coni, and preſerves his communication with France, receiving reinforcements daily. He has garriſoned the ſtrong places, and the enemies have hitherto only made themſelves maſters of Peſchiera and Pizzeghitone. General Ledoyen at Suez has been joined by 22,000 men by the way of Mount Cenis.

An emigrant was yeſterday ſhot in the citadel of Turin, who had preſented himſelf in the character of an Auſtrian officer for the purpoſe of treating with the garriſon.

—STOCKS—

BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK	
3 per cent. con. ——	Long Ann.	16½ 13-16 ⅜
4 per cent. con. 73⅞ ¾ ⅝ ½	Short ditto,	6¾ 3-16
5 per cent. ann. ——	Omnium	3¼ 4¼ 3¼ ¼

This day, (June 10) at twelve o'clock—3 per cent. red. —
3 per cent. con. 59⅞ ½

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JUNE 13.

We refer our readers to the proceedings of the HOUSE OF COMMONS in the forgoing columns, where they will find a great deal of important information.—In regard to the *object of the war*, Mr PITT, when replying to Mr TIERNEY, ſpoke in the following energetic and emphatic language:—

I agree with the Hon. Gentleman in thinking it prudent that the French ſhould be driven within their ancient limits; I agree with him alſo in the practicability of that object; but I do hold it that there may be occaſions (and this is one of them) in which driving your enemy within their ancient limits is not ſufficient. While there is a ſyſtem in France with credit, with influence, with authority, with power, and with means of action, with a character unchanged and unchangeable, a ſyſtem not only hoſtile, but deſtructive to every thing that is worth preſerving amongſt mankind. I ſay, while ſuch a ſyſtem ſubſiſts in France, there is no peace, tranquillity, or comfort to Great Britain—to any part of Europe. My view is, ſecurity againſt ſuch a ſyſtem. Every object of ambition againſt France is abſolutely diſclaimed—every object of indemnification is, in my opinion, comparatively trifling; ſecurity is the great object—it was the only one for going to war, and is the great object for continuing it. When that object is ſatisfied there will be no obſtacle to peace; but, until we have a ſecurity againſt that ſyſtem, nothing ſhould induce us to relinquiſh the ſtrong hold we have—nothing ſhould make us ſlacken our efforts in the cauſe in which we have ſtruggled ſo much, in which we have preſerved ſo much, and in which we have made ſo much progreſs. Thinking it is for the public advantage that our object ſhould be known, I wiſh to be perfectly explicit on this matter—I do not confine my views to the territorial poſſeſſions of the French; I do conſider the principles and character of their Government as manifeſted by their acts, whatever limited poſſeſſions they may have, as utterly incompatible with the ſafety of any part of Europe. Security againſt their ſyſtem is the main object. I hope the other ſtates of Europe have the ſame object in view.

Are not the French at war by arms againſt the opinion of all the world except themſelves? We are not at war by arms againſt opinions in the cloſet; we are not at war by arms againſt the diſcuſſion of the ſchoolmen; but we are at war by arms againſt opinions which are propagated by arms, and by arms only. When I ſee opinions thus deſtructive to the peace of the world thus embodied, thus embattled, it is not by rational argument in ſupport of my own opinion that I will proceed; it is with embodied and embattled force like theirs I will oppoſe their exertions; that is the way, and that is the only way to anſwer ſuch opinions. This is the cauſe of the war, and war muſt continue while the cauſe exiſts; that is, while this principle is ſeated on the throne of power. If it retires to its cell whether to its cell of ſolitude or of repentance, I care not; but I cannot, dare not leave it on the throne of power.

The ſtatement of our commerce made by Mr PITT in the Houſe of Commons is highly flattering. The year 1792 was conſidered to be the moſt proſperous Britain ever ſaw; laſt year, however, has far exceeded it. No country in Europe can produce a ſimilar caſe. To our navy we are greatly indebted for this proud pre-eminence, and theſe commercial advantages; for it is by the ſuperiority of our power by ſea that our trade to every quarter of the world is rendered ſecure.

Sir ALAN GARDNER has ſailed from Ireland with ſixteen ſail of the line, to occupy the ſtation off Cadiz. Earl ST VINCENT, when theſe arrive, will have in the whole fifty-one ſail of the line under his command.

The Spaniſh fleet is ſtill at Cadiz.

The accounts by the Hamburgh mail, particularly from Italy, and thoſe received through the French papers of the 3d inſtant, are totally at variance.—By the former we have what appears an official ſtatement of an almoſt total defeat of Moreau's army on the 13th of May in the neighbourhood of Aleſſandria. The Paris accounts ſpeak of the head-quarters of Moreau's army being at Coni ten days after this, waiting reinforcements, but make no mention of any action ſince the 12th; and yet it appears almoſt certain that ſuch an event muſt have happened between the 12th and the 22d, to have obliged the French army, which had been ſo ſtrongly poſted at Aleſſandria, to retire ſo far as Coni, a diſtance of between 30 and 40 miles behind the former town.

The lateſt accounts reſpecting the armies in Italy, ſent by Sir Morton Eden to Government, were dated on the 18th of May, from Vienna; in theſe, he ſpeaks of the head-quarters of the allied army being on the 13th at Tortona; at which time the enemy were ſtationed at Aleſſandria, with 17,000 men, and the moſt active preparations were making to give them battle. Tortona and Aleſſandria are only nine miles diſtance from each other.

By the mail it appears, that a flying rumour of the action of the 13th had reached Vienna on the 22d, but it is certain the Court had not received any official diſpatches on the following day, as Sir Morton Eden's laſt letter (ſee the London Gazette extraordinary of Thurſday laſt) is of that date.

The King of Sweden has, in his character of Duke of Pomerania, formally joined the coalition.

A private letter from Copenhagen of the 28th ult. ſtates alſo that Denmark has been called upon to follow the example of Sweden in furniſhing its contingent for the Empire on the part of Holſtein, &c.

In Switzerland, it appears by the German details, the Auſtrians, down to the date of the 22d of May, had made conſiderable progreſs, but Maſſena claims later advantages obtained.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered the ſuſpenſion of all payments on account of Ruſſia.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador reſident with the Ciſalpine Republic, who remained at Milan, has been ordered to leave that place.

The French papers do not ſtate any thing reſpecting the fleet at Toulon.

By a private letter from St Peterſburgh we learn, that the free exportation of corn from Ruſſia is again permitted.

Expreſſes have been ſent off from the Admiralty, to all the principal ſea-ports, for what purpoſe we have not bee able to aſcertain. Conjecture ſays, an embargo is the object, either to prevent the outward-bound merchantmen from falling in with the French ſquadron, which is ſtated to have lately ſailed from Breſt, or to guard againſt any intelligence reſpecting the ſecret expedition about to take place, reaching the enemy's ſhores.

The reſtoration of the Houſe of Orange will be attempted, and no doubt effected, under the Britiſh armament equipping for that purpoſe. Tranſports for an army of not leſs than 20,000 men, with the neceſſary train of artillery, &c. are now preparing with all poſſible diſpatch. The Prince Stadtholder will accompany this formidable armament in perſon.

Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, Commander in Chief, ſet off this day for London, with his Secretary and Aid du Camp.

A profeſſional Gentleman in Leith, has inoculated about 20 children, with the cow-pox, and has proved ſucceſsful in all theſe caſes.

—MARRIED—

At Putney Church, Surry, on Thurſday the 6th inſtant, Lieutenant-Colonel DRINKWATER, ſtately of the 2d battalion royal, to Miſs CONGALTON, daughter of the late Charles Congalton, Eſq of Congalton, in East Lothian, North Britain. Immediately after the ceremony the new married couple returned to Lord Minto's reſidence at Rochampton.

At Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 5th curt. Mr CHARLES CUNINGHAM, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs ELIZABETH WEIR, daughter of the late John Weir of Kerſe, Eſq.

At Bombay, on the 14th January, 1799, OZDERE KEIR, Eſq. M. D. to Miſs ELIZABETH M. GOODWIN.

—DIED—

At Edinburgh, on the morning of Saturday laſt, Miſs MARGARET HAY, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Hay, Eſq. of Mordington.

At Tyninghame, the 31ſt ultimo, in the 86th year of her age, Lady CHRISTIAN GRAHAM, relict of the deceaſed Thomas Graham, Eſq. of Balgowan, and daughter of Charles, firſt Earl of Hopetoun.

On Monday, at Anderſton, Mr JOHN FREELAND, linen printer there.

At Kirkhill pariſh of Kinethmont, on Saturday the 1ſt curt. Mrs ELISABETH SCROGIE, widow of the Reverend Mr John Touch, late miniſter of Mortlach.

Lately, at Baillie's Ward, near Huntly, AGNES BOYNE, widow, in the 106th year of her age.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, June 10.

THE Corn Trade in general was exceeding dull to day, in conſequence of the very favourable change in the weather. A few prime ſamples of Wheat indeed were taken off at laſt week's prices; but as a few cargoes of foreign have come in, and moſtly of good quality, the inferior and middling ſamples hang on hand, though offered at lower prices.

Barley is 6d. per quarter cheaper, and ſeems likely to go lower, and Malt is extremely dull.

A good many Oats arrived at this day's market, which cauſed a heavy ſale at laſt week's prices, though but few of the late ſupply remained on hand.

Beans continue much as late y; but fine Boiling Peaſe are in demand at high prices.

	s	s	d		s	s	d
Engliſh Wheat,	56	60	0	Malt,	40	44	0
Eſſex,	62	65	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	32	34	6	Oats,	31	34	0
Suffolk,	—	35	0	Mealing,	33	37	0
Fine Flour	48	50	0	Fine,	—	—	—

—SOUND LIST.—

PASSED UPWARDS.

May 28. Concord, Moyes, from Gottenburg for Riga, herrings.

On Sunday morning the Circe Frigate ſailed from the Sound downwards; the Ariadne and Aſtria frigates, alſo the Sally armed ſhip, together with the Schaulva Ruſſian frigate, remain in the Sound. By accounts from Norway we learn, that there is a great number of French and Dutch privateers on the coaſt. Wind N. W. blowing freſh.

ELSENEUR, May 28. HOWDEN & CO.

☞ For remainder of Edinburgh news, ſee laſt page.

We hear, that SHADRACH MOYSE, Esq. is appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, in room of JAMES EDGAR, Esq. deceased.

Yesterday, the first division of the North York Militia, commanded by Lord DUNDAS, arrived in Edinburgh from Glasgow, to do the garrison duty. When they left said place, they were accompanied with the regret of the inhabitants.

Same day, marched from Edinburgh, the first division of the Nottingham Militia; which, during its short stay here behaved with the utmost propriety; and their services at the late fire here were equally prompt and beneficial. This regiment is gone to Glasgow.

Monday, the Ayrshire and Renfrewshire Militia marched through this city on their route from Linlithgow to Dunbar camp. The Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire regiment have also marched to the same place from Musselburgh and Dalkeith. The Argyleshire Militia have marched from Paisley for Musselburgh.

The Norfolk Fencible Light Dragoons, quartered at Piers-hill barracks, have voluntarily extended their services to any part of Europe. By their late augmentation they now amount to eighty men a troop.

The Sprightly Berwick smack, lately captured by a French privateer, was not taken till after a chase of four hours, during which time she had her mainsail shot through 60 or 80 times, and her poop much damaged. In this dangerous situation the Captain lay upon his back and steered her. She was re-captured by the Rose cutter, within a few leagues of Bergen, which hove in sight in the morning, and came up with her in a short time; but when the French sailors were taken out, and re-placed by a few of our British tars, the Rose found it difficult to keep up with her.

It is reported, that the Ceres, BRUCE, has been retaken, and, with the privateer by which she was captured, carried into Shields.

A question was lately determined by the Admiral of Leith, of considerable importance in ascertaining the free ingress and egress to the port of Leith.

Some gentlemen crossing over from Leith to Kinghorn in one of the passage boats, were stopt when going out of the harbour, by a vessel that was following them, sending a small boat with a rope to the pier, which passed a-head of the passage boat. When the boat approached to the rope, the owner of the vessel was asked to slack the rope, which he refused to do, and occasioned the boat to be detained for a considerable time. —The gentlemen complained to the Admiral of Leith, who found that no vessel was entitled to stop or interrupt another when coming in or going out of the harbour, and the owner of the vessel was satisfied to pay a fine of two guineas, part of which went to the poor, and part to the crew of the passage boat.

Saturday morning, a young man of the name of CURRIE, was brought to town from St Monance, Fifeshire, and committed to the Canongate tolbooth.—He is said to have been concerned in some of the shop-breakings lately committed in this city.

Three of the persons apprehended on suspicion of shop-breaking, as stated formerly, have been committed for trial. Their names are HOLMES, M'LEOD, and HISLOP—the latter a boy.

Yesterday a woman was found lying dead in Blair Street. She has long been known addicted to every species of dissipation. The body was carried to the Guardhouse.

The Catherina, ADAMSON, from Riga, is arrived in the Forth, under convoy of the Sally armed ship.—Captain ADAMSON had a passage of 10 days from Elsineur, and reports, that the Concord, Captain MOYES, from the Forth to the Baltic, passed the Sound the day before he came down, after being chased by a French privateer; two brigs that were in company with the Concord were taken, but does not know their names. Captain A. fell in with the last convoy from the Forth to the Baltic on Wednesday the 5th inst. off the Scaw.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at New York, the Jean, Gardner, from the Clyde.

CONVOY FOR THE BALTIC.

The Wright armed ship and a Cutter are appointed as a convoy for the Baltic trade, to sail from Leith Roads the first fair wind after the 18th instant.

No convoy yet appointed for the Elbe.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

June 8. Helen, Burton, from Alloa, spirits.

—— 10. Berwick Packet, Paterson, from London, goods—Leith Packet, Paton, from Dundee, ditto—Speedwell, Nicholson, from Aberdeen, ditto—William and Elizabeth, Swanston, from Inverness, grain—Jeremiah, Renny, from Fahrsound, goods—Industry, Currie, from Dunbar, grain—Lord Salton, Dalrymple, from Dublin, goods—Forster, Beatley, from Wisbeach, wheat—Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, goods—Peggy and Christian, Murrie, from M'Duff, grain—11. Kelso Packet, Moor, from London, goods—Alexander, Millar, from Thurso, do.—Laurentises, Aasulsen, from Easterezar, timber Charlotte, M'Laren, from Alloa, spirits—Favourite, Jeffrey, from Thurso, grain—Andrew and Ketty, Small, from Glagow, goods—Four sloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

—— 11. Peggy, Spence, for Liverpool, brandy—Maria, Jameson, for Glasgow—Nancy, Hempseed, for Stornaway—Peggy, Clark, for Dundee—Christian, Wishart, for Newcastle—Roxburgh Packet, Taylor, for London—Catharine and Isobel, Nairn, for Perth—Countess of Westmoreland, Smith, for Glasgow—all with goods.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

To be seen for this week only, and no longer, at the Theatre——the Largest Collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS and BIRDS ever exhibited in this kingdom. The Collection consists of a most Stupendous Male Elephant, the largest ever seen in this kingdom; the sagacity and knowledge of this animal are beyond what the human imagination can suggest. A most beautiful Male Zebra, the only one to be seen alive in the kingdom, landed July 7, 1798. A fine Young Lion. Three Royal Tygers. Two Beautiful Spotted Leopards. Three Hyenas. An Antelope. A South American Vulture, or Condor Minor, from the Brazils. A fine Young Pelican of the Wilderness.

They are well secured in strong iron dens, so that the most timerous person may approach them without fear or danger.—Admittance One Shilling.

HOUSE IN HANOVER STREET.

To be SOLD by auction, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 1st of July next, at two o'clock afternoon;

THE HOUSE No. 7. on the East Side of South Hanover Street, which belonged to, and was possessed by the deceased Mrs Forbes, being the second storey on the flat immediately above the shops, and entering from Rose Street.

The house contains four rooms and a kitchen, with closets, &c. and three cellars belonging to it. It is well finished, in good order, and insured in the Phœnix Fire-Office.

The purchaser will obtain possession immediately after the roup, and may have the grates in the house, and a large water cistern in one of the cellars, at a valuation if agreeable.

The premisses may be seen every lawful day, from twelve till two o'clock.

For further particulars apply to Mess. Campbell and Mac Whinnie, North Hanover Street.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Alexander Davenie, vintner at New Inn, upon Wednesday the 24th July next, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one afternoon, (if not sooner sold by private bargain, of which notice will be given,)

THE LANDS of NETHER DRUMS, lying in the parish of Falkland, and county of Fife, consisting of 39 acres Scots measure, or thereby, situated in the heart of a populous and thriving country, in the immediate neighbourhood of coal and lime, and bounded on the south by the great turnpike road leading from New Inn to Falkland. They are of a good heavy soil, and capable of great improvement. The lands are at present under lease to a substantial tenant for thirteen years from Martinmas next, at 63l. 15s Sterling of yearly rent, and are entitled to pasturage and other servitudes on the Lomonds of Falkland, on a division whereof a considerable share will fall to this property.

Also to be Sold, the following Acres, lying in and about the Burgh of Falkland—viz.

Two and a Half Acres, possessed by William Beveridge and John Scott.

One Acre in the Corslet, possessed by John Williamson.

One Acre or thereby, possessed by Robt. Jackson;—and about Two Acres of Outfield, possessed by William Muckarsie.

The articles and conditions of sale are in the hands of Robert Johnston, writer in Cupar; to whom, or to the proprietor at Drums, application may be made for farther particulars.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

There will be exposed to SALE by public roup or auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th June curt. between the hours of one and three afternoon,

I. THE LORDSHIP and ESTATE of NEWBIE, with the Teinds and Patronage of the parish of Annan, and the very valuable Fishings in the River Annan and Solway Frith.

This Estate is remarkable for the beauty and advantages of its situation. It is bounded by the Solway Frith, for about two miles, and above three miles by the River Annan, which is navigable for a considerable way, and falls into the Frith within the limits of the estate. The great road from Dumfries to London passes through the lands, which extend within a few yards of the royal burgh of Annan. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess books at 993 merks.

The estate consists of about 1221 Scots acres. The rental for the present year is 843l. 13s. Sterling. But as the leases of two considerable Farms expire with the ensuing crop, the rental may next year be considerably increased; and besides the expected rise on these, there are progressive rises on sundry of the other Farms by the subsisting leases, the longest of which expire in 15 years, when it is the general opinion of the country that the rent will be more than doubled. Great part of the land is of the first quality in the county of Dumfries, the whole is capable of much improvement, and a considerable part is in the state of nature. The Lands are within two miles of the great Lime Kilns of Kilhead, and lime and coals are brought from the English side at a very cheap rate. The Farm Steadings are good, and four of them on the principal Farms are new, which have superior accommodation.

The fishings of the estate extend in the River Annan for nearly four miles from the sea, and westwards in the bed of the united Rivers of Eden, Esk, and Annan, and along the Frith to the foot of Locher water, a distance of nine or ten miles. In that part of the Solway, not only the fishery of Salmon, but of all other kinds of fish are the exclusive right of the estate. Considerable improvements have been made by the present ingenious and spirited tenants, in the modes of catching the various kinds of fish; and these being inexhaustable, it is not doubted but in the course of the present lease, of which there are 10 years to run, these Fishings will be improved to a great value. The tenants are bound to lay out 300l. in clearing the Channel of the River Annan, for improving the Fishing there.

At the mouth of the river at PortAnnan, there is a good harbour belonging to the Estate, with the deepest water and best accommodation for shipping in any part of the Solway Frith—There is a considerable Warehouse at the port for storing corn and various goods, and is now much used

On the River Annan and in the Estate, there are complete Corn Mills, and various offers have been received for liberty to erect Machinery for Manufactures, for which, from the populousness of the neighbourhood, and the access to roads and to the sea, the situation is uncommonly well adapted.

There are 32 acres of thriving plantations on the Estate, about 18 years old. Various delightful situations may be chosen on the Lands for a Mansion House, and there are Quarries of excellent Stone on the grounds.

The purchaser will have an opportunity of adding to the property by purchasing lands in and about the town of Annan, which are to be exposed to sale soon after the time fixed for the sale of Newbie.

II. The Ten Pound LAND of STAPLETOUN, and Teinds thereof lying in the parish of Dornock, about two miles distant from Annan. The extent is about 858 Scots acres. It lies compact and has a fine exposure. A great part of the Lands is of excellent quality and the whole very improveable. The present leases, of which there are 9 years to run, were let when the lands were entirely open. March fences have now been made, and good farm houses built. The present rent is 353l. 15s. but at the end of the leases a great rise may be expected. The Lands of Stapletoun hold of the Crown, and by an old retour they are proved to be a ten pound land of old extent, and consequently afford a Freehold Qualification.—They are valued in the cess-books at 490 merks.

III. The LANDS of BROOMILL, lying in the parish of Lochmaben, and near the Borough. They are bounded partly by the Broomhill or Halleaths Lake, and partly by the river Annan, and Water of Kinnel, in which the tenants exercise their right of fishing salmon and trout without rent. The extent of these lands is about 262 acres, and they are possessed by four tenants who pay 120l. of rent. They are under lease partly for fifteen and partly for three years. They are pleasantly situated and very improveable. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 171 merks.

Along with the Lands of Broomill or separately, will be sold, nearly 3 acres of land, which lie in the Boroughroads of Lochmaben, and are possessed by Mrs Hoggan and John Millar, and also three houses and a yard possessed by Mrs Hoggan, and a house possessed by Robert Jardine, smith.

The lands will be shown by the different tenants, and for further particulars application may be made to William Stewart, at Hillside, near Lockerbie; Mr Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Mr Craufurd Tait, writer to the signet, Edinburgh. The articles of roup, title deeds, and plans of the hands will be shown by Mr Keith or Mr Tait.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE,

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday, June 17, 1799, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of ASHFIELD, otherways called LARGNAHUNCHEON, with the whole ISLAND and PERTINENTS, lying in the parish of North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The lands lie contiguous, and are situated on the west coast of Argyleshire, and on the side of the arm of the sea called LOCHSWEEN, within five miles of the Crinan Canal. The arable ground, which is of considerable extent, is of good quality, and the hill ground, which is very extensive, stretching back about three miles from the shore, affords excellent pasture, equally adapted for sheep or black cattle. The shores, which extend about three miles alongst Lochsween, produce considerable quantities of sea-ware, fit for kelp or manure. There is a good Mansion-house on the lands of Ashfield, and the farm houses, march dykes, and subdivisions are in good order. The lands are at present let to substantial tenants, on leases current for eight years from Whitsunday last. The nett rent, after deducting public burdens, is about 173l. but on the expiry of the present leases a very considerable rise may be expected.

Besides a very extensive natural wood, which is fit for cutting, there are on the estate several thriving and well inclosed plantations of fir, and other timber, about eighteen years old. The woods, being situated on the coast, may be transported to a market at a very little expence.—The upset price of this lot will be 4608l. 3s. 3d. 2-12ths.

The lands abound with black and red game, and roes are to be found in the woods. In Lochsween there are abundance of all kinds of sea fish, and several oyster banks.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to John Campbell, in Ashfield, or Alexander Campbell, wood-keeper; and for other particulars application may be made to William Parker, banker in Kilmarnock, Thomas Kibble, writer in Paisley, or Thomas Adair, W.S.

THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUNTERFEITS.

By the King's Patent.

MR R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, aware of the depredations made on every Public Medicine of established repute and extensive sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has obtained the King's Patent for his Invention, not to *recommend* but to *distinguish* WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD from spurious imitations.

Five years have now elapsed since Mr Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary Medicine. During this short period its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has infinitely exceeded any former example. Comparatively, there are few families which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects; and with heartfelt satisfaction he has the happiness to declare WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD has cured more persons afflicted with *Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach* and other *Painful Maladies*, than all the medicines ever before made public. It has obtained the approbation of many eminent men of the Faculty, and honoured with the unsolicited support and recommendation of the first families in the kingdom

As the bottles, boxes, labels, and bills of direction of this original medicine are closely copied, and the words "By Royal Authority," artfully substituted for the words "By the King's Patent," it may elude common observation: Mr Johnston therefore recommends the afflicted to be particular in the purchase.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, is prepared and sold, in Pills and in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, by the Inventor, R. Johnston, apothecary and chemist, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, London. It is distinguished from counterfeits "By the King's Patent," and the signature "R. Johnston," in his own hand-writing, on each label; sold also by his appointment, by ANDREW SMITH, No. 38. North Bridge, Husband, Elder, and Co. R. Scott, apothecary, Wm. Raeburn, and T. Spence, Edinburgh; Phorson, Berwick; Allan, Dundee; Inglis and Dixson, Dumfries; M'Intosh & Co. Inverness; Craigie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Mennons and M'Donald, Glasgow.

CHILBLAINS.

N. B. The Fluid Essence immediately allays their tormenting itching, and will assuredly prevent them from breaking, even when turned quite black; and if used according to the directions, will absolutely cure them by three or four applications.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF PORTLETHEN AND OTHERS,

In the County of Kincardine;

AND OF THE LANDS OF CLAYHILLS,

In the County of Aberdeen.

That upon Monday the 24th of June next, there will be SOLD by public roup (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) within the house of William Gordon, vintner in Aberdeen, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE Lands and Barony of PORTLETHEN, and part of the Lands of FINDON and COOKSTON, lying in the parish of Banchory Devenick, and county of Kincardine, in one Lot; and if no person appears to offer therefore, the said Lands will be immediately thereafter exposed to sale, in the following Lots:—

LOT I.—The lands and barony of Portlethen, mill, mill land, multures, and sequels, with the sea-port, and whole customs thereof, and the white fishings in the sea, adjacent to said lands; also the Superiority and Feu-duties of the lands of Balquharn and Clashfarquhar.

LOT II.—These parts of the lands of Findon and Cookston, called East Cookston, denominated lot 2d of said lands.

LOT II.—These parts of the said lands of Findon and Cookston, called sea town of Findon, denominated lot 9th of said lands.

LOT IV.—The lands called CLAYHILLS, comprehending croft of Clayhills, Elfhillock, Clayhills croft, two rigs or crofts of land of Clayhills, and Cuttings, all lying in the parish of Old Machar, and county of Aberdeen.

The lands of Portlethen hold of the crown, and afford a Freehold Qualification.—The lands of Findon and Cookston hold feu of Gordon's Hospital, for payment of an elusory feu-duty, without any other casualty. On lots 1st and 3d are two very thriving and populous fishing towns. The new turnpike road, from Aberdeen to Stonehaven, runs through part of lot 2d; and the whole of lot 1st, 2d, and 3d, are about equal distances from these towns.—Lot 4th holds altogether of the town of Aberdeen, except the Cuttings, which holds of the Marischal College, and is liable to no feu-duty—on this lot, a manufacture of pantyles and brick, has been long and successfully carried on, and from the improvements that will in all probability soon take place in the town of Aberdeen, may be very much extended; there is also a manufacture of black and brown stoneware, established and carried on with success, which being the only one in this country, may be also greatly extended; and the supply of clay for both is inexhaustible. The lands lye on the banks of the Dee, and the tide flowing up to them, gives an easy and cheap conveyance of all materials for the brick work, and pottery, and for shipping the manufacture. There is also a stream of water, with a considerable fall, which may be turned to very great account, and may be used very successfully for a distillery or brewery, for both of which there are several admirable situations communicating with the harbour.——On this lot are two very good dwelling houses, besides that possessed by the tacksman of the pottery, and a large stable, barn, and other offices, and a number of houses possessed by the servants at the work. The lands lie within a quarter of a mile of the town of Aberdeen, to which there are good roads, and easy access.

Lots 1st, 2d, and 3d, will be shown by Alex. Gerard at Cookston, and lot 4th by Francis Gerard at Clayhills.

The writs and articles of roup are in the hands of William Dingwall Fordyce, advocate in Aberdeen, to whom, or to John Morison, W. S. Edinburgh, persons desirous of rentals, or further information, are requested to apply.

SALE OF KINNORDY AND INVERCARITY,

In the County of Forfar.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th day of July 1799, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATES of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parish of Kerrymuir and county of Forfar, in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY, with the farm of KINTYRIE, comprehending the mansion-house, office-houses, and garden of Kinnordy, as laid down and delineated on a plan and measurement thereof, lately made out by Mr Ainslie, land surveyor, whereby it appears that this lot contains 2704 acres.

The mansion-house and offices of Kinnordy are lately built and erected upon a very extensive plan, elegantly finished, and in a complete state of repair. The garden was within these few years made out at a great expence, having a large hot-house and hot walls, well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds, producing great quantities of fruit.

The mansion-house of Kinnordy is situated within an English mile of the very thriving market town of Kerrymuir, six miles of the county town of Forfar, and sixteen of the large sea port town of Dundee.

In this lot is also included the Loch of Kinnordy, which contains marle of an excellent quality, supposed to be inexhaustable, and for which there is a constant demand.

The proprietor has an heritable right to the teinds which are valued, and the Minister obtained an augmentation only eighteen months ago. The Church and Manse are new and substantial, and in a complete state of repair. L. 10,000 of the price of this lot must remain with the purchaser at the legal interest, in order to answer a liferent annuity.

LOT II.—The Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, so far as delineated on Mr Ainslie's plan by which they contain 1161 acres, with the ancient Castle and Garden of Invercarity, delightfully situated upon the banks of the waters of Esk, Prosen and Carity, and where they all conjoin. The beautiful and very romantic situation of this place is too well known to require any description, and upon which there are very extensive woods and plantations, all in the most thriving condition and of great value. The Farms of Wester Shielhill, Quiech, Auchnagray, Turfachie, and Cossacks, are also included in this lot, and the state of the tiends, &c. is the same as lot first, excepting such of the last-mentioned farms as are situated in the parish of Tannadyce, the teinds of which are exhausted by payment of Minister's stipend.

Plans and measurements of these estates, by Mr Ainslie, with the title deeds, tacks, and rentals thereof are to be seen in the hands of Mr Proctor at Glammis Castle, or Thomas Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, who have power to treat by private bargain, before the day of sale.

DESERTED,

FROM THE THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS,

ROBERT CAMPBELL, late Serjeant in that Regiment, but deserted when on furlough in Caithness in January 1798. He was born at Thurso in Caithness, is aged 33 years, six feet high, fair complexion, and blue eyes, stout made, and pitted with the small pox. He was seen at Thurso on the 3d of May 1799.—Whoever will apprehend the said Robert Campbell, and lodge him in any of his Majesty's jails, shall receive FIVE GUINEAS Reward, by applying to the Commanding Officer of the Recruiting Party, or Serjeant Small, at Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN,

BY ADJOURNMENT,

At the desire of persons intending to purchase.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 3d day of July next, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE LANDS and ESTATES in the County of Haddington, viz.

The LANDS and ESTATE of FANTASSIE, LINTON, and HOUSTON, with the Miln of Linton, all as at present under lease to Mr George Renne, with the Waulkmiln of Houston, possessed by Andrew Meikle, lying in the parish of Prestonkirk.

The Village of Linton is situated upon this Estate, a great part of which belongs to the proprietor. There is also a very fine Limestone Quarry upon these Lands, which Mr Renne, the tacksman is entitled to work to a certain extent, and does work accordingly, affording an abundant supply of lime, not only for his own farm but also for sale; but the proprietor is also entitled to work if he so incline, either for sale or for manuring his other grounds.

These Lands are delightfully situated upon the banks of a river in the richest and most beautiful part in East Lothian, and on the great coast road from Edinburgh to London, between Haddington and Dunbar; and they are only about eighteen miles from Edinburgh, and six from Haddington. They contain about 473 acres of rich land, all in the highest state of cultivation, and produce wheat of the best quality.—There are also between 50 and 60 acres of Common belonging to this part of the estate, subject to certain servitudes of pasturage.

Also, the LANDS and ESTATE of EAST FORTOWN, and MYRESIDE, and the Lands called GOODFELLOWS-LAND, lying in the parish of Athelstoneford, and at present possessed by John and James Howdens, consisting of about 675 acres, chiefly of rich infield ground.

These Lands are likewise very beautifully situated about five miles to the north-east of Haddington, in the heart of a rich and pleasant country; and are only about two miles distant from the above-mentioned lime quarries.

The tack duty of both the above properties, which at present only amounts to from 900l. to 1000l. per annum, consists chiefly of wheat, barley, and oats, but which, by the leases, are converted into money, and payable by the tenants, at the rate of the highest fiars in the county of Haddington.

Both of the above properties are situated in the heart of a coal country; and it is supposed that veins of coal may be found in each, but particularly in the lands of East Fortown, which are but a few miles distant from coal pits; and from their particular situation, were coal to be discovered in them, it would yield to the proprietor from 2000l. to 3000l. per annum, beside the rent of the lands.

The present rent of these properties is no rule by which to estimate their value, as the leases were obtained under, particular circumstances, and for premiums paid by the tenants; but were the present leases expired, it is thought that these lands would yield at least thrice the present rent, independently of the chance of coal, and there are few estates more advantageously situated.

The farm-houses and offices are the property of the proprietor, and the tenants are bound to leave them in good repair.

Both properties hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 2196l. 18s. 4d. Scots. This valuation is calculated to afford five freehold qualifications within the county of Haddington.

The title-deeds, and plans of the estate, may be seen in the hands of James and Alexander Frasers, writers to the signet, to whom, or Alex. Shand, or Alex. Crombie, advocates in Aberdeen, application for further particulars may be made, and who will communicate rentals of the lands, and copies of the present leases.—The tenants on the respective farms will shew the grounds.

The Lands are to be exposed together, not in lots, as formerly proposed.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, upon Tuesday the 27th day of August 1799, between the hours of 11 and 12 at noon,

THE LANDS FOLLOWING,

—VIZ—

I.—The FARM of LANDIS and WHITENOOK, possessed by Margaret Sproat and James Copland, on tacks; that of Landis current to Whitsunday 1801—at a rent of L. 105 0 0

And that of Whitenook, to Whitsunday 1806—at a rent of . . . 9 9 0

L. 114 9 0

And containing together about 127 acres.

II.—The FARM of MARYFIELD and BRIDGECROFT, with the new Flax Mill thereon. Maryfield is possessed by George Carruthers, on a tax current to Whitsunday 1805—at a rent of . . L. 80 0 0

And, with the Bridgecroft, contains about 101 acres. The Bridgecroft and flax mill are out of lease, but may fairly be stated at a rent of . 60 0 0

L. 140 0 0

The above lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty, and are valued in the Cess-books at 168l. 10s. Scots.

III.—The FARM of TROSTON, possessed by John Craig, on a tack current to Whitsunday 1808, at a rent of L. 70, containing about 512 acres, hold of a subject superior for payment of 10s. sterling of feu-duty, and is valued at 52l. Scots.

The above three farms are situated in the parish of Newabbay.

IV.—The FARM of MEIKLE AUCHENFAD, possessed by Alexander Herries, on tack current to Whitsunday 1808, at a rent of 80l. containing about 254 acres.

V.—The FARM of MILLHILL and LITTLE AUCHENFAD, possessed by John Thomson, on tack current to Whitsunday 1807, at a rent of 140l. containing about 375 acres.

VI.—The FARM of NETHER LOSHES and CATOAK, possessed by John Aitken and William Carnochan, on tack current to Whitsunday 1808, at a rent of 37l. containing about 51 acres.

VII.—The FARM of WHITEHILL, possessed by John Herries, on tack current to Whitsunday 1808, at a rent of 43l. containing about 109 acres.

VIII.—The FARM of CRAIGBILL, possessed by John Brown, on tack current to Whitsunday 1808, at a rent of 36l. containing about 124 acres. Along with this lot will be sold, that plantation on Craigbill-hill, extending to about 383 acres.

IX.—The MAINS of MABIE, possessed by John Gass, on tack current to Whitsunday 1806, at a rent of 60l. containing about 99 acres.

X.—The FARM of BUTTERHOLE, possessed by George Rigg, on tack current to Whitsunday 1800, at a rent of 45l. containing about 129 acres.

XI.—The FARM of WHINNYHILL, possessed by George Rigg, on tack current to Whitsunday 1800, at a rent of 30l. containing about 103 acres.

The eight last mentioned farms hold of the Crown, and are situated within the parish of Troquire.

The woods on Landis, Maryfield, Mains of Mabie, and Butterhole, are valuable and thriving.

The houses and offices on the above lands, have in general been lately built, are well adapted to such farms, and mostly slated. And most of the farms are well inclosed and subdivided. The soil is in general good, and capable of great improvement. And the lands lie from four to seven miles from Dumfries, and have all convenient access to water carriage at Laghall, and Newabbay ports.

The tiends of the whole lands advertised, are valued; and the stipend to the ministers of Newabby and Troquire, as well as the valued rent, will be proportioned among the farms, agreeable to the present rents.

The title-deeds, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie and James Gilchrist, writers to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies thereof in the hands of Thomas Goldie and Robert Threshie, writers in Dumfries; and plans of the lands may be seen at Kirkconnell House.

The tenants will shew the lands.